

The Messenger.

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FRIDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1897.

CUBA, HAWAII, Bimetallism ETC. IN THE MESSAGE

It is curious rather than while at Havana and in Spain the President's message on Cuba is deemed satisfactory to Spanish interests in Paris the papers are not satisfied, but talk saucy and as if France might take a part in the United States engaged Spain in war. Either the message has really two faces or some editors fail to see straight. Hon. Hannis Taylor accepts the message as Spain and the Hawaiian folk accept it as favorable to the Spanish power. Mr. Taylor very sharply and forcefully attacks the president in his do-nothing policy. The president takes the position that belligerency would hurt instead of help the Cubans. He says a recognition of belligerency carries with it necessarily "the assumption of international neutrality." He is very hopeful of Spain's success by its changed policy rather than by arms. Spain has been playing with marked results the part of the devouring lion, and now it is so pacific and humane it will try what the character of the lamb will do. If Mr. Taylor is right, the lamb is Cuba and it may be slaughtered instead of protected. If the president's views prevail the congress will do nothing—will prove no friend to the patriots on the devastated island struggling for liberty and independence.

Mr. Taylor suggests possible complications in the future if the Cubans gain their independence without recognition on the part of this country and should seek an alliance with some European power. But if no complication should ever arise in this way there may be found other complications if the president's view of the annexation of Hawaii should be carried out. Many complications can come from this unwise and un-American course. The great Thomas Jefferson laid it down as an axiom that no addition to our already great territory should ever be made that required a navy to protect it. This country is not more than a fourth-rate naval power. If Hawaii should be annexed it would require a navy to protect it. We are not considering here the departure from policy, practice and tradition. We are now considering the long distance from our nearest shore—2,200 miles—not the bad element to be introduced into the American Union. It is of course the intention of McKinley, his advisers and abettors in this most dangerous and unwise course, to finally—and not many years hence—bring Hawaii with its mongrels and half civilized and lepers into the American union and to clothe them with elective power. We do not recall any thing more objectionable in the history of our country. This movement to bring in tens of thousands of foreign voters without the least qualification as electors is a more stupid, unjustifiable, and dangerous course than it was to give the franchise to the liberated negroes. They had helped with some hundred thousand soldiers to win their freedom and might hope for favors from the rejoicing victors after four long years of trial and struggle and suspense and almost despair. Four months before the war closed the north—the leaders had but little if any hope of final success. McKinley shows he is nothing of a statesman in his course in regard to Hawaii. There is back of it either unmitigated demagoguery with a purpose or it is a movement more despicable to placate, to oblige the men who will largely make by the annexation of the Hawaiian group.

The message contains one passage that may not please a large element that voted for him. We refer to what he says of bimetallism—that "it is to be earnestly hoped that their labors may result in an international agreement which will bring about recognition of both gold and silver as money upon such terms and with such safeguards as will secure the use of both metals upon a basis which shall work no injustice to any class of our citizens."

The failure of the commission, and the not unexpected attitude of Great Britain, are not a surprise to intelligent bimetallists. With the other great nations owing Britain probably \$4,000,000,000, and the United States indebted as to make them something of a colony, it is not to the interest of the British people to restore silver, for the debts due by the nations and payable in gold. Mr. Gladstone when serving for the third time as Prime Minister, said frankly in the house of commons that Great Britain would not agree to the restoration of silver because his nation was the creditor and the nations were its debtors, and all debts were due in gold. The bimetallists will not be apt to concern themselves farther with international agreement. This great nation of 70,000,000 must act independently. Possibly the idea we discussed lately, of all Amer-

ican silver countries forming a compact to control the production of silver may be finally resorted to. At any rate, it seems needless to talk of getting Great Britain and the nations it controls to agree to any restoration, bonafide, of silver as a part of the currency of the world. If bimetallism ever prevails in the United States it must be by their own action, other countries producing silver co-operating.

The president does not occupy much space on "reciprocity." What a noble attitude for a great country not composed of "mostly fools" as Thomas Carlyle wrote forty years ago of Great Britain. Our republican betrayers go to work, create a huge Chinese Wall of immense height, called a tariff, shut out thereby all the nations, and then with the "check of an army mule" turn about and ask nations to enter upon an arrangement called "reciprocity" by which our products can get into their countries without any or much tax. It is a grand humbug.

The president touches briefly upon a national quarantine, but of course favors it—a republican is sure to favor any extra stretch of power that invades states—and recommends that a commission be appointed to study yellow fever. He also favors the civil service and recommends that it be strengthened. He thinks the people approve of it. Doubtful very! A popular vote held might open his eyes. He asks the congress to beware of large appropriations—of expending more than receipts. But that is skimming the milk. With expenditures \$150,000,000 more than they should be, to talk of a cutting down of twenty or thirty millions is child's play.

LITERARY GOSSIP

The Atlantic Monthly, best of American magazines, says that DuMaurier's "Peter Ibbetson" was the sort of book which one reads and decides to keep, and does not lend to every body." It agrees with all other competent critics that it is the author's masterpiece. It is not very enthusiastic over the much lauded "Hugh Wynne," saying it lacks "intensity," has too many incidents, somewhat resembles Thackeray, "lacks structure," but has merit, for it is "a picture of eighteenth century life" and as such, has interest. It points out some errors of an historic kind. It also criticises, with some disadvantage to the author, the novel called "Captains Courageous," saying that it is deficient in that "sweep of power that of right belongs to the handiwork of its maker." It is a criticism somewhat in depreciation, but it says that "he is the greatest creative mind that we now have," and adds that "he has the devouring eye and the portraying hand." It is probably altogether true that among living writers Kipling is the most vigorous, the most imaginative, the most intensely animated, the most original. As we mentioned, Miss Wilkins's "Jerome" is better liked in England than among the leading northern critics. It has been handled adversely to some extent by The New York Bookman, The New York Tribune, and The Atlantic. The latter says it "fails because its theme lacks probability and dignity."

Mr. P. L. Ford, the northern novelist, thinks that the two most famous American novelists are "Cooper and Hawthorne." If he had written great he would have written rightly. Cooper is neglected now, but he pleased the ablest men of his time in England and at home, and he is greater than any successor. Nathaniel Hawthorne's marvellous style gives him preeminence if he had not other great qualities. There is no American author who equals him in the high qualities of style. It is a pity that the present generation does not read more of Cooper. He has left a half dozen or more novels of very great interest and that are works of a virile genius. He stands high abroad now. In fact, Cooper and Poe are having more exalted rank beyond the seas than in the land of their birth. Next after these two greatest novelists we do not know of any that surpasses that Tennessee novelist, known as Charles Egbert Craddock, but who is really Miss Murfree. She is not so praised in the north, or in England, as James Howells, and some other American authors, but she is a better novelist than any of them, although her style may not

FROM FOOT TO KNEE

Ohio Woman Suffered Great Agony From a Terrible Sore—Her Story of the Case, and Her Cure.

"For many years I was afflicted with a milk leg, and a few years ago it broke out in a sore and spread from my foot to my knee. I suffered great agony. It would burn and itch all the time and discharge a great deal. My health was good with the exception of this sore. I tried a great many kinds of salve, but some would irritate the sore so that I could hardly stand the pain. I could not go near the fire without suffering intensely. Someone sent me papers containing testimonials of cures by Hood's Sarsaparilla, and I told my husband I would like to try this medicine. He got me a bottle and I found it helped me. I kept on taking it until my limb was completely healed. I cannot praise Hood's Sarsaparilla enough for the great benefit it has been to me. It cleanses the blood of all impurities and leaves it rich and pure." Mrs. ANNA E. EAKEN, Whittlesby, Ohio.

You can buy Hood's Sarsaparilla of all druggists. Be sure to get only Hood's.

Hood's Pills are the favorite family cathartic. Price 25c.

equal the foremost. She has written three or four novels that have a greater human interest, more of intense power, greater imaginative splendor than those authors who have surpassed her in popularity. We put her first among all southern writers in creative power. She has but very few rivals in description, and some surpass her in character drawing among contemporary Americans.

A professor, T. W. Hunt, in The New York Forum, holds that the greatest poets wrote for all time, and the smaller poets wrote for their generation and country. Of the former, he rightly says that "Shakespeare, Milton, Burns and Tennyson wrote for all men and for all time." The great, masterful poets were not self-conscious and insular even. They produced for the world and all the unborn generations. We read Aeschylus after 2,200 years as if he were one of the current writers. And so with Homer and Virgil and Theocritus. Literature in its reaches builds for all time and all peoples. Hence the masterpieces of genius are the legacies of all mankind. Great literature propagates greatest ideas, and of those who best illustrate and express great literature are the many-sided builders of verse—Homer, Aeschylus, Sophocles, Dante, Shakespeare, Milton, Tennyson and a few others. Professor Hunt finds in prose, among the great contributors to great literature, Bacon's "Advancement of Learning," and "the great essays of DeQuincy, of Burke, and of Thomas Carlyle." He ought to have included the richest of all prose essays, Milton's, and particularly his immortal "Areopagitica."

Mr. Arthur Symonds, a well-known literary writer, says Mr. Meredith is a "Decadent," in the sense that he corrupts the English language.

A volume of sermons by the late Dean Vaughan, a capital preacher of the Church of England, is to be published. Years ago his sermons appeared in The Sunday Magazine as by the "Master of the Temple."

Leslie Stephen, the very eminent and able British critic, reviews the life of Tennyson in The National Review.

George Eliot was recently pointed out as being a woman of excellent business talents and managed her property with skill. She lived with George Henry Lewes, a distinguished author of his time, as wife, but was never married to him, Lewes having a wife living. The London "Literature" says that "Lewes was himself a first-rate man of business in all literary concerns, and he took the management of George Eliot's matters entirely into his own hands from the first, nor had she any desire to be consulted on such questions, much less to interfere in them. That Lewes was a most efficient literary manager is proved by the large fortune which George Eliot left behind her, every shilling she possessed having been made by her pen during a period of about twenty-one years."

Robbed the Grave

A startling incident of which Mr. John Oliver of Philadelphia, was the subject, is narrated by him as follows: "I was in a most dreadful condition. My skin was almost yellow, eyes sunk, tongue coated, pain continually back and sides, no appetite—gradually growing weaker and weaker day by day. Three physicians had given me up. Fortunately, a friend advised trying 'Electric Bitters,' and to my great joy and surprise, the first bottle made a decided improvement. I continued their use for three weeks, and am now a well man. I know they saved my life, and robbed the grave of another victim." No one should fail to try them. Only 50 cents per bottle, at R. R. Bellamy's drug store.

SHARPS AND FLATS.

There are successful farmers in this and other states. In York county, S. C., lives Mr. W. J. Gordon. He took land regarded as worthless, for others had failed to find a living by cultivating it. He succeeded where others had failed completely. He did it by industry, wise cultivation. The Charleston News and Courier gives the following concerning his cropping:

"The first year he made a good crop, the second year a better one, and the year he made with four, and occasionally five, horses, 60 bales of cotton, averaging 450 pounds, 850 bushels of corn, 150 bushels of wheat, 50 bushels of peas, 10 tons of peavine hay, 8,000 bundles of fodder and at least 3,000 pounds of pork. The value of the crop, estimating the cotton at 54 cents a pound, was \$2,510, which amount the cotton crop represented \$1,485, and the remaining products \$1,025."

He diversified, as you see, by results, which was a sound plan and resulted well. He did not build his chance upon one crop. He was too wise for that.

Now and then we see something copied from The Galveston News we can endorse. Ordinarily his opinions are not wise or well adapted to the south. The following, regarding pensions, is in good time, and if there was enough of honesty in the congress the suggestion might be heeded. It says:

"Why amend the laws so as to provide for the 'alarming' increase of pensions? Why not take the pension rolls and purge them of the names of the dead pensioners for whom pensions are still being paid? Why not strike from the rolls the name of every pensioner who is not absolutely dependent upon government bounty for sustenance? Why strike from the rolls the name of every widow who married after the close of the war? Then instead of an 'alarming' increase of pensions, there would be an honest pension roll requiring an expenditure of not more than \$40,000,000 a year, if so much."

But this will not please the McKin-

ley crowd. Since the new administration came in some 10,000 names have been added to the already tremendous roll. Instead of cutting down the rascalies they add to them and thereby increase the great burdens of the taxpayers. The Washington Post is not so much as suspected of being a democrat, but it indorses The Galveston paper and says:

"As the pension payments now aggregate \$140,000,000 a year, this scheme, if carried out, would affect a saving of at least \$100,000,000. That would put the treasury in fine condition, put an end to anxiety about revenues, defray all expenses, and furnish a surplus to be applied to the redemption of bonds."

While some medical men favor cigarette smoking, if not to excess, it is a fact that it kills its thousands every year. We see, that The London Lancet, a high medical authority in Great Britain, tells of some investigations made by Dr. Mendelssohn as to the smoking habit and its effects among young men. The investigations were made in Russia among students. He had 1,071 replies to a circular sent out. Quite half were habitual smokers. We give a summary of results from The Lancet:

"The average number of cigarettes smoked daily by a medical student was 19.64, and by a technological student 22.28. (Russian cigarettes are more for much smaller than English cigarettes). But the most interesting figures are those which deal with the effect of smoking on the health. Of the smokers 16.09 per cent. were found to have some affection of the respiratory tract, while only 10.69 per cent. of the non-smokers were so affected. In regard to diseases of the alimentary tract the figures were respectively 11.88 and 9.92 per cent., and of both tracts combined 8.7 and 5.22 per cent. In every case the smokers gave the higher percentage. Turning to the effect of the age at which the habit was begun, it was found that those who had acquired the habit before the age of sixteen years gave higher percentages of illness (19.05, 13.09, and 13.69 in the above three groups) than those who began at or after that age (14.77, 11.34, and 6.6 respectively). Another table shows the deleterious effect of inhaling the smoke when smoking; inhalers gave percentages of illness of 16.14, 12.2, and 9.35 respectively, as compared with 15.38, 7.69, and 2.56 among those who did not inhale."

The Lancet says Dr. Mendelssohn urges the need of instruction of youth as "to the harmfulness of smoking." The Lancet says that of cigarettes smoked it has been a long since admitted fact, that it "is to a certain extent a harmful habit, especially in the young." Nicotine is a poison and when constantly inhaled leads to disease and often to death.

SNAPS.

Can it be true? What? That there was a lynching last week in Nevada? A fellow was hanged by a mob for a murder.

Instead of bothering himself about reciprocity the president would be wise to stir up his radical brethren by way of remembrance to try to raise the wind to fill the sails of the ship of state. The Dingley dragnet is a fraud and failure.

Boston should do better. It turns loose a nineteen year old embezzler who only helped himself to a trifling \$30,000. If some poor fellow, ragged and hungry, were to steal a pair of pants or a chicken he would be sent to the penitentiary. Justice is blind and lame "up there."

Hark! Hear! The pension bill for the next fiscal year will take from the people \$141,218,830. It is a measure of positive iniquity. That alone is more than President Buchanan in 1860, required for all expenditures of the government for two years. Now, after thirty-two years and more of peace tax payers are robbed of that tremendous sum to pay thousands who never fired a gun or saw a gray coat.

In Georgia they have another object lesson of the folly and stupidity of allowing a one man power in that state. The legislature by a great majority passes a measure stamping out foot ball. The governor, clothed with much authority, intervenes and thwarts the purposes of the legislature. The whole one-man power should be wiped out for it is unworthy of any pretended or genuine enlightened commonwealth. We would like to see the last vestige of such an anomaly stricken out forever in North Carolina.

The members of the Methodist Episcopal society in Agawam, Mass., were somewhat surprised on Sunday morning to see conducting services in place of the regular pastor, Rev. Charles J. Hatch, the latter's 16-year-old daughter, Mabel. The same day she also filled the pulpit at the Central church near Wareham Centre. Miss Hatch's father was taken suddenly ill, which prevented his occupying the pulpit.

Blood Humors

Whether itching, burning, bleeding, scaly, crusts, pimples, or blotchy, whether simple, scrofulous, or hereditary, from infancy to age, speedily cured by warm baths with CUTICURA SOAP, gentle anointments with CUTICURA OINTMENT, the great skin cure, and mild doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, greatest of blood purifiers and humor cures.

Cuticura

It sold throughout the world. For Sale Everywhere. Cuticura Soap, Cuticura Ointment, Cuticura Resolvent, Cuticura Pills, Cuticura Cream, Cuticura Lotion, Cuticura Powder, Cuticura Paste, Cuticura Syrup, Cuticura Tonic, Cuticura Wine, Cuticura Beer, Cuticura Candy, Cuticura Ice Cream, Cuticura Fruit, Cuticura Vegetables, Cuticura Flowers, Cuticura Trees, Cuticura Animals, Cuticura Humans.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Charlotte Observer: The dispatches tell us that Representative Pearson, of North Carolina, introduced in the house yesterday a bill to repeal the civil service law. Ah, there, Richmond!

Statesville, has instituted suit against Statesville, had instituted suit against the bank (Morgan) for nonpayment of the sum of \$12,000. The suit probably precipitated the failure.

Wadesboro Messenger: H. D. Kendall, who lives five miles from town on the Monroe road, is the owner of a cow, now about five years old, which was born without eyes, but strange to say has no more apparent difficulty in finding her way about the range than if she could see. She never runs into a ditch, or rears, but avoids all obstacles with an intuition that is remarkable.

Washington Messenger: Another fire occurred on the farm of Mr. J. J. Laughinghouse Friday night, and his barn containing 50 bushels of corn and farming implements, was destroyed. The origin of the fire is unknown. Only a short time ago Mr. Laughinghouse lost his dwelling house by fire, and now he loses the last of his barn all of this year's crop of corn with the exception of about forty barrels stored in a tobacco barn.

Monroe Journal: At about 7 o'clock on last Friday night the fire alarm was given and in a few moments the town was alight with the flames which were consuming the ginney of Mr. J. D. Parker, situated at the rear of the foundry, near the passenger depot. The building burned rapidly, and was soon in ashes. The loss was considerable with \$1,000 insurance. The machinery was good and new. The origin of the fire was not known.

Raleigh News and Observer: The report of the conference show that the past year has been marked by some progress along all lines, though the statements made by the pastors from the country churches were to the effect that the people are suffering from the hard times. Not a few preachers came to conference with unpaid salaries, and there was loss to the mission fund, and the causes due to what one preacher called these "stringent calamitous times." Indeed, on Friday and Saturday, there was a mournful monotony, in the reports from the circuit preachers, "salaries behind; collections not up in full," by men, too, who had labored in the heat and cold upon small salaries.—The solicitor at Winston has asked for more bills to the grand jury against merchants for selling cigarettes to minors.

Charlotte News: Chief of Police Ashcraft, of Monroe, came in yesterday with a negro named John Brooks, who is charged with the murder of the son of a section master on the Georgia, Carolina and Northern road. Brooks was caught Saturday near Spencer, where he had been working for the last time. Last night while Father Francis was conducting the evening service at St. Peter's Catholic church, fire broke out in the sacristy of the church. It was discovered by a boy who at once notified the priest. Father Francis at once retired to the sacristy. He saw the extent of the fire and in order to avert a panic announced to the congregation that there was no danger whatever, at the same time requesting several members of the congregation to assist in putting out the fire. He then went forward and preached his evening sermon, while those in the sacristy were at work putting out the fire. His coolness averted what might have been a serious panic. Loss \$5,000.

New Bern Journal: The Journal received word late last night by telephone from Reelsboro, of the drowning yesterday, in Broad creek, of Mr. Jesse B. Catton. Mr. Catton, against the protests of his wife, had taken his boat and gone up the creek after a keg of wine, and was on his return when the boat overturned and he was drowned. He was 46 years old and leaves a wife and six children.—Suddenly of heart trouble, at the Hotel Chattawka, in this city, Sunday afternoon December 6th, 1897, Sayette Simon Giles, of Chicago, Ill. He was born in Massachusetts in 1837. When a young man he entered business as a diamond merchant and dealer in precious stones in New York city. So well did he succeed that when he retired from active business some years ago his house had established branches in France and Switzerland. After retiring from business Mr. Giles devoted his time to traveling and studying economics. He was author of "Century Onward," "Industrial Army," and other similar works. During last winter Mr. Giles made his home in New Bern.

Having used three bottles of P. P. P. for impure blood and general weakness and having derived great benefit from the same, having gained 14 pounds in weight in four weeks, I take great pleasure in recommending it to all unfortunate like

Yours truly,

JOHN MORRIS.

Office of J. N. McElroy, Druggist, Orlando, Fla., April 20, 1891.

Messrs. Lippman Bros., Savannah, Ga. Dear Sirs:—I sold three bottles of P. P. P. large size yesterday, and one bottle small size today.

The P. P. P. cured my wife of rheumatism winter before last. It came on her the past winter and a half bottle, 11 size, relieved her again, and she has not had a symptom since.

I sold a bottle of P. P. P. to a friend of mine, one of the turkeys, a small one, took sick and his wife gave it a teaspoonful, that was in the evening and the little fellow turned over like he was dead, but next morning he was hollowing and well.

Yours respectfully,

J. N. McELROY.

Savannah, Ga., March 17, 1891. Messrs. Lippman Bros., Savannah, Ga. Dear Sirs:—I have suffered from rheumatism for a long time and did not find a cure until I found P. P. P., which completely cured me.

Yours truly,

ELIZA JONES,

16 Orange St., Savannah, Ga.

PUBLIC OPINION

An illustration of the folly of the gold bolters' effort to organize a separate party in this country was further illustrated in Nebraska, when Cleveland's secretary of agriculture, Morton, immolated himself on the altar of Clevelandism, becoming a candidate of his section, and he didn't carry a single precinct in the state. In Kentucky, with all of Watterson's resources, the goldites couldn't get 10,000 votes.—Montgomery (Ala.) Journal.

The president of the board of trade told the striking engineers in London yesterday that the competitor they most had to dread was not Germany, but the United States. He spoke of contracts for steel and iron manufactures right in the city of London carried off by Americans, and said that the latter were now successfully bidding against the English in India and Egypt and Japan. This is in line with the recent testimony of Mr. James, of the Iron and Coal Traders' Review, to the effect that Great Britain can no longer compete with the United States in the production of either pig iron or finished steel. These facts throw into ludicrous relief Mr. Dingley's duties of \$4 a ton on pig iron, and \$7 a ton on steel rails, to "protect" them from dreaded English competition.—New York Evening Post.

Popular government is safe only in Democratic hands. Only the democratic party can curtail the privileges unwisely and often corruptly obtained. Only the democratic party can protect the rights of the individual from the aggressions of the rich and powerful. Only the democratic party can destroy the aristocracy.

of the corporation, and make it what it was intended to be, the servant of the people. Only the democratic party can stifle anarchy by doing justice and establishing freedom. Let us stop denouncing each other; let us forget the past and push forward to those things that lie before us, leaving to time and to natural processes the solution of questions which we could not settle for six years by legislation, if we were agreed as to the character of that legislation.—Louisville Post.

Senator Morgan, who opposed and thereby assisted to defeat the beneficent arbitration treaty between Great Britain and the United States, who has during the last two years strenuously contended that this country should go to war with Spain in respect to Cuba, and who has industriously advocated the annexation of Hawaii, with its large native and oriental semi-civilized population and with its insignificant band of white people, having recently visited Honolulu, says in a published interview that "the establishment of an outpost of the United States within the tropics, and 2,300 miles from our coast, a movement the inquiry whether such a change is necessary to the national welfare." With regard to the accuracy of the position there can be no reasonable disagreement; in respect to Senator Morgan's contention that such a movement is necessary, there is, however, room for the widest divergence of opinion. A doubt of the soundness of it will be many and great in view of the fact that the senator makes no convincing statements, presents no valid arguments in support of it.—Philadelphia Ledger.

STATE PRESS.

There is not a general disposition to censure those who as plain citizens contributed to this state of affairs because no wrong was intended. But hereafter the public judgment will be different. Having seen the evil fruits of republican government as a result of fusion, there is no excuse for white men who respect themselves and their families and who prefer white to black government, to again form a combination with republicans to defeat their own flesh and blood. It is not hard to forgive mistakes of judgment, when men persist in doing what they have found by experience to be wrong, then there is no place for forgiveness or room for charitable judgment.—Clinton Democrat.

There is no sacrificing of principle by receiving these men back into the fold. As stated above, it makes no difference if they do believe the democratic party has come to them, so they are present to support the main body and batteries of the party in the grand battle of '98, and thus aid it to victory. The same condition will apply to the two factions in the democratic party. We desire harmony in the ranks of the party—the gold standard people—make concession, join us and help sweep the republican party from the field in inglorious defeat. We cannot expect them to come by language calculated to drive them away. They must be invited to come with us, and shown, if it be possible, that their interests and the interests of the country lies in their doing so. We must not be too stiff-necked in our views, but allow others a right to theirs. We do not differ enough to drift apart. We must unite. This is our supreme duty if we are to accomplish success.—Salisbury Sun.

Governor O'Ferrall, of Virginia, in his message to the legislature, Wednesday, makes a demand for the suppression of lynching and re-echoes the foolish suggestion which originated in some other state—Georgia, perhaps—that the communities in which such incidents occur be punished for them. His specific recommendation is that there be enacted a law which will impose a fine of \$200 upon each 1,000 inhabitants of a city or county which permits a lynching in it. The absurdity and injustice of the proposition are obvious. Lynchings are usually conducted secretly. Good citizens do not know that they are on hand until they are over with. Those who perpetrate them generally speaking, have nothing at stake, and the punishment by a fine upon the community would be visited upon the innocent only. There may be some way to stop lynching, but Governor O'Ferrall hasn't found it.—Charlotte Observer.

Times at Chapel Hill

(Correspondence of The Messenger).

Chapel Hill, N. C., Dec. 6. On Friday night, December 3rd, the University of North Carolina Dramatic Club played the famous comedy, "London Assurance," in Girard hall. The rendition met with the most marked success, the play passing off with the utmost ease, while the histrionic "situations," were greeted with bursts of applause, attesting the success of the university boys in the dramatic line. Each character seemed well-fitted to his part, and the universal verdict was, "The best amateur performance yet seen." Much time had been expended in preparation, but the club feels amply repaid for the work.

The play is a breezy comedy, satirizing the fashionable vices in the most entertaining manner, and abounding in laughable complications. Chief among the creators of mirth was W. G. Cox, as "Mark Needle," the pettifogging country lawyer, who by his admirable comic acting, caused a row of laughter upon his every appearance. The whole comedy teemed with interest from beginning to end, and will undoubtedly be greeted favorably by the public.

The club will commence its eastern trip on December 28th, visiting successively Tarboro, Wilson, Goldsboro, and Wilmington, which city will be reached on the 31st inst. The club is composed of the following: Geo. H. Pond, S. May, R. H. Graves, W. G. Cox, R. S. Busbee, G. L. Myers, R. M. Rawls, R. E. Foltin, I. F. Harris, and A. Station.

Tomorrow night in Girard hall the Frances Hughes Concert Company will appear.

A number of the students are going over to Raleigh on next Thursday to see DeWolf Hopper in "El Oubtan." Examinations begin next Saturday and the boys are hard at work preparing for the finals.

The Discovery of the Day

Aug. J. Bogel, the leading druggist of Shreveport, La., says: "Dr. King's New Discovery is the only thing that cured my cough, and it is the best seller I have." J. F. Campbell, merchant of Safford, Ariz., writes: "Dr. King's New Discovery is all that is claimed for it; it never fails, and is a sure cure for Consumption, Coughs and Colds. I cannot say enough for its merits." Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds is not an experiment. It has been tried for a quarter of a century, and today stands at the head. It never disappoints. Free trial bottles at R. R. Bellamy's.

The income of a blind man who cannot see, is about \$5 a year. The income of a blind man who cannot see, is about \$5 a year. The income of a blind man who cannot see, is about \$5 a year.